



Inspection Report

GUS WHITE

Customer ID: 2992

Certificate: 65-C-0012

Site: 001

GUS WHITE

COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

2900 HWY 49

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Apr-19-2011

COLLINS, MS 39428

2.40 (b) (2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

During the month December 2010, the facility had an older jungle cat die of unknown causes. No necropsy was requested of the attending veterinarian to try and determine a definitive cause of death.

During the month of January 2011, the facility had a dingo die of unknown causes. No necropsy was requested of the attending veterinarian to try and determine a definitive cause of death.

During the month of February 2011, the facility had an older leopard, Amber, die of unknown causes. No necropsy was requested of the attending veterinarian to try and determine a definitive cause of death.

Affected animal count: 3.

In future, regulated species that die of undetermined cause should be necropsied to try and arrive at a definitive diagnosis. This is necessary to potentially protect other members of the of the regulated animal collection from possible infectious disease or other illness.

The incidents of animal death are under review.

Correct from this day forward.

Prepared By:

TAMI L HOWARD, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1065

Apr-19-2011

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

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COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

2900 HWY 49

Type: ATTEMPTED INSPECTION

COLLINS, MS 39428

Date: Jan-25-2011

2.126 (b)

ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY.

Section 2.126(b) - Access and inspection of records and property: A responsible adult shall be made available to accompany APHIS officials during the inspection process.

A responsible adult was not available to accompany inspection at 10:20 AM on 01/25/2011.

Prepared By:

TAMI L HOWARD, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1065

Jan-25-2011

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Customer ID: 2992

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Site: 001

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COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

2900 HWY 49

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Sep-08-2010

COLLINS, MS 39428

2.40 (a) (2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(a) Each dealer or exhibitor shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section.

(2) Each dealer and exhibitor shall assure that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

On May 21, 2010 the attending veterinarian examined the cougar named Delilah. History indicated that the animal's appetite had decreased dramatically and she appeared to "be starving to death." At that time the attending veterinarian recommended euthanasia due to the animal's age and physical condition. The licensee did not have the animal euthanized by the attending veterinarian until May 26, 2010 causing the animal unnecessary pain and suffering. The licensee must assure that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care to the regulated animals. Affected animal count:1.

Correct from this day forward.

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

On May 15, 2010, the attending veterinarian recommended that the facility try 9 days of prednisone therapy on the limping tiger named Sister. On May 26, 2010, the attending veterinarian examined Sister and prescribed additional prednisone. There is no documentation at the facility that establishes that treatment was given. In the absence of documentation, it cannot be determined that adequate care was provided to the animal by the licensee. Licensee shall maintain documentation regarding treatments for

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Sep-09-2010



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the regulated species. Affected animal count: 1.

2.40 (b) (3) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that TIMELY AND ACCURATE INFORMATION ON PROBLEMS OF ANIMAL HEALTH, BEHAVIOR, AND WELL BEING IS CONVEYED TO THE ATTENDING VETERINARIAN.

The leopard known as Amber has a large 1 inch by 3 inch open lesion by the right tailhead area. The licensee's wife stated that she noticed the lesion on Saturday, September 4. The licensee's wife has not contacted the attending veterinarian as of today regarding this health issue. She stated that she had not called because of the weekend and the holiday. Timely, direct and frequent communication of health issues and problems regarding the regulated species must occur between the licensee and the attending veterinarian. Licensee must contact and consult the attending veterinarian concerning the treatment of this animal. The recommendations of the veterinarian must include diagnosis, treatment and schedule for a follow-up examination if needed. Affected animal count:1.

2.75 (b) (1) REPEAT

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

(b)(1) Every dealer other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

Acquisition records requested at the last inspection on the rabbits are still unavailable in that they do not list a source for the animals. Most of the records on the other regulated species are incomplete and missing:

- acquisition dates
- names
- addresses
- USDA license, if applicable
- driver's license/vehicle license plate number for unlicensed individuals.

Proper records should be maintained on all animals on exhibit. Proper maintenance of records on the regulated animals is necessary so that animal movements can be tracked by APHIS officials.

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2.131 (c) (1) **REPEAT**

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(c)(1) During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public, with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

The public barrier next to the tiger Stave's enclosure consists of two posts with an open space where a gate would be located. However in the space there is a board laying across the top of the opening and a panel of expanded metal leaning up against one of the posts. This barrier is insufficient to protect the public or to prevent members of the public from accessing the area behind Stave's enclosure. Failure to provide an adequate barrier between the animal and the public will contribute to the potential for public contact and subsequent harm to either the animal or the public.

3.54 (b) **REPEAT**

FEEDING.

(b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all rabbits in a primary enclosure and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta.

The food tray for the 5 rabbits is full of old produce, pellets and rabbit feces. Food receptacles should be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. This is necessary for the health of the animals and prescribed husbandry methods. Affected animal count: 5.

3.125 (a) **REPEAT**

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

There are several large dead trees within the exhibit area that are near animal enclosures and present a threat. These trees have been in this condition since Hurricane Katrina. During past inspections, the licensee's wife has acknowledged that these trees need to be removed. On March 25, 2010 the attending veterinarian recommended removal of the same trees. These trees should be removed before any harm or damage occurs to the animals, their enclosures or the facility perimeter fence. Affected animal count: 24.

The enclosure housing the lion named Haggard has a 3 inch gap present around the gate for the enclosure. The animal, who is not declawed, can get his paw and leg through this gap and this presents a danger to anyone walking past the enclosure or potentially a danger to the animal. Housing facilities for the regulated species should properly contain the animal. Affected animal count:1.

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Inspection Report

The building housing the freezers containing food for the regulated species has a sagging roof with holes present. These holes could allow water to enter and possibly affect the storage of the food. Persons entering the building could potentially hit their head on this sagging roof. This building must be maintained in good repair. Affected animal count: 24.

3.125 (c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

Upon opening both freezers, the inspectors noted that the food items, which included boxed chicken, frozen vegetables, whole feathered chickens, were not frozen. These items were thawing out. It was evident that the freezers were not functioning properly and these perishable items were in danger of spoilage. Supplies of food must be stored in a manner which protects the food from deterioration and spoiling.
Correct by close of business September 9, 2010.

The cooler containing meat and produce for the regulated species has a thermometer which reads 50 degrees Fahrenheit. This is not an adequate temperature for maintaining perishable food items in a safe manner.
Correct by close of business September 9, 2010.

The cooler containing foodstuffs for the regulated species had a storage rack that had a dirty bucket of vitamins, plastic sheeting and assorted items in disarray present. The cooler should be kept clean and organized.
Correct by close of business September 10, 2010.

Affected animal count : 24.

3.125 (d)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(d) Waste disposal. Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards. The disposal facilities and any disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash, and debris shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

The enclosure housing the kinkajou, Sunny, has excess amounts of moldy, insect-covered fruit present. Failure to remove food waste as often as necessary can lead to insect infestation of the food and possible disease transmission. Affected animal count: 1.

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Inspection Report

Correct by close of business September 9, 2010.

3.127 (d) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(d) Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

In the southeast corner of the exhibit, between the wolf hybrid and dingo enclosures, there is a section of perimeter fence that is loose at the bottom and would not restrict entry by animals. The span of this fencing between the posts in this area is 18 feet. The distance between the vertical posts is too long to adequately support the fence.

Behind the enclosure containing the dingo on the east side of the exhibit, the perimeter fence measures 7 feet, 1 inch. Perimeter fences for facilities housing dangerous animals should not be less than 8 feet tall.

On the east side of the exhibit between the dingo enclosure and the area housing the kinkajou and possum, the fencing is 8.5 feet tall but it has several 6 inch gaps at the bottom and there are several areas where the fence sags twenty inches or more from the top barb wire. These gaps do not prevent or restrict entry of animals onto the premises. The sagging areas are serious breaches of the structural integrity of the perimeter fence.

To the northeast of the enclosure housing the coyote known as Lucky the perimeter fence has a 7 inch gap at the bottom. Gaps in the perimeter fence do not restrict entry of animals. The perimeter fence must be of sufficient construction to properly contain the exhibit animals and keep unwanted persons and animals out.

Affected animal count: 24.

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3.129 (a) **REPEAT**
FEEDING.

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

Today's inspection revealed the primary meat source for the big cats was chicken backs. The licensee's wife stated that she was out of chicken leg quarters. According to the USDA Felid Specialist, chicken backs are not an optimal diet for big cats and the specialist explained this to the licensee's wife March 23, 2010. This is especially true for the thin cougars. The tiger India also appeared thin.

The licensee's wife stated that she was supplementing the cat diet with venison, however, there was very little venison available at the time of the inspection. Affected animal count: 24.

The inspection was conducted with Dr Tami Howard, Dr Rick Kirsten, and IES Sr Investigator Stevie Harris with the licensee's wife and son.

The exit interview was conducted with Dr Tami Howard and IES Sr Investigator Stevie Harris with the licensee's wife.

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COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

Site: 001

2900 HWY 49

COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Mar-26-2010

COLLINS, MS 39428

2.75 (b) (1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

(b)(1) Every exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

- (i) The name and address of the person from whom the animals were purchased or otherwise acquired;
- (ii) The USDA license or registration number of the person if he or she is licensed or registered under the Act;
- (iii) The vehicle license number and State, and the driver's license number (or photographic identification card for nondrivers issued by a State) and State of the person, if he or she is not licensed or registered under the Act;
- (iv) The name and address of the person to whom an animal was sold or given;
- (v) The date of purchase, acquisition, sale, or disposal of the animal(s);
- (vi) The species of the animal(s); and
- (vii) The number of animals in the shipment.

At the inspection of 3/23/10, facility records were photocopied so that the records could be thoroughly reviewed. This records review revealed that there is NO record for the opossum that was at the facility during our inspection of 3/23/10. This animal was located on the east side of the exhibit between the enclosures housing Sunny the kinkajou and Lucky the coyote mix. Proper acquisition/disposition records should be maintained on all animals on exhibit. Proper identification of animals is necessary so that animal movements can be tracked by APHIS officials. Correct immediately.

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TAMI L HOWARD, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

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COLLINS, MS 39428

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Mar-23-2010

2.40 (b) (2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

One rabbit had erythematous ears and the left ear had a scabby exudate. The licensee said she had noticed the ears on the rabbit yesterday. The distal end of the tail (approximately 3 inches) of the black leopard, Smokey has a granulomatous lesion. This appeared to be scar tissue but there was a small grayish white circular lesion at the very end of the tail that could be the tip of the tail bone, scar tissue, or an abscess. This animal is a tail-sucker. The licensee did consult with the attending veterinarian on 3/6/10, but the animal has not been seen by the attending veterinarian for this lesion. Also, the caracal, Sunny, was lame in the front left leg. It was weight bearing, but clearly limping. The veterinarian should evaluate this in order to ensure the problem does not worsen over time.

Failure to provide veterinary diagnosis and treatment in an expedient manner contributes to the unnecessary suffering of the animals.

Licensee must contact and consult the attending veterinarian concerning the treatment of the ears of the rabbit. Correct by COB 3/24/10. Licensee must arrange to have the attending veterinarian examine the leopard and the caracal by COB 3/26/10. The recommendations of the veterinarian must include diagnosis, treatment, and the schedule for a follow up examination.

2.40 (b) (3)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided,

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further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

On or about 12/11/09, a wolf hybrid named Olive was noticed by a volunteer with a distended abdomen, and was off feed. When the volunteer mentioned this to the licensee's wife, she said that she had noticed it the day before, 12/10/09. This animal was in distress and was exhibiting a hunched appearance with its tail tucked. The licensee's wife did not phone the attending veterinarian until Saturday, 12/12/09. It was discussed that the animal was possibly pregnant. The attending veterinarian explained at that time that it could be several possible diagnoses, and prescribed steroids and lasix, and antibiotics. This animal was not seen at this time by the attending veterinarian. The plan was for the veterinarian to visit the facility the first of the following week, if no improvement was seen. The animal was found dead the following morning (Sunday).

Failure to provide for direct and frequent communication with a veterinarian, and expedient and adequate veterinary care, will contribute to animal suffering and death.

Licensee must contact their attending veterinarian, or someone other than the attending veterinarian when they are unavailable, in a timely manner with problems of animal health, behavior, and well being. Correct immediately.

2.75 (b) (1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

(b)(1) Every dealer other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

- (i) The name and address of the person from whom the animals were purchased or otherwise acquired;
- (ii) The USDA license or registration number of the person if he or she is licensed or registered under the Act;
- (iii) The vehicle license number and State, and the driver's license number (or photographic identification card for nondrivers issued by a State) and State of the person, if he or she is not licensed or registered under the Act;
- (iv) The name and address of the person to whom an animal was sold or given;
- (v) The date of purchase, acquisition, sale, or disposal of the animal(s);
- (vi) The species of the animal(s); and
- (vii) The number of animals in the shipment.

There are no acquisition records on the 3 rabbits at the facility. There should be acquisition records on all animals on exhibit. Proper identification is necessary so that animal movements can be tracked by APHIS officials.

Correct by March 26, 2010.

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2.131 (c) (1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(c)(1) During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public, with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

The public barrier fence by the area of the enclosure for the coyote-mix-dog, Lucky, is broken and in disrepair. An attempt has been made to secure it, but it is still flimsy and unstable.

Failure to provide an adequate barrier between the animal and the public will contribute to the potential for public contact and subsequent harm to either the animal or the public.

Licensee must adequately repair the public barrier in this location by 3/30/10.

3.125 (a)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

--The primary enclosure containing the cougar, Delilah, has at least 2 posts that have rotted at the bottom and are no longer permanently anchored in the ground. The posts must be repaired or replaced on the enclosure to ensure that the enclosures properly contain the animals.

--The primary enclosure housing the cougar, Star, has at least 3 posts that are rotting at the bottom and are no longer permanently anchored in the ground. These posts must be repaired or replaced on the enclosure to ensure that the enclosures properly contain the animals.

--The enclosure containing the leopards, Smokey, Amber and Midnight, has a broken perch which is in need of repair or replacement. This perch must be maintained in good repair for the regulated species.

--The enclosure containing the tiger named India has cyclone fencing that is strung on the outside of the vertical posts which doesn't offer optimal strength for the enclosure. The cyclone fencing must be strapped to the vertical posts with either heavy gauge wire or hose clamps to provide more strength to the enclosure to properly contain the animal.

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--On the enclosure containing the tiger named India, at the south end or left side of the enclosure there is a gap under the barrier that the tiger could easily reach under and through. This places any personnel walking past the gap at risk of being grabbed by the animal.

--India's denbox has a standing pool or puddle of liquid in the dirt floor present that could be water or urine. Substrate should be added to this area to prevent puddling or pooling of liquids in the denbox. This is necessary for the general health and comfort of the animal.

--The enclosure housing the tiger named Brother has a resting platform that is broken on the north side of the platform. This platform should be replaced or repaired. This is necessary for the enrichment and comfort of the animal. Materials should be structurally sound for the species of animal involved.

--The jungle cat named Gypsy has an enclosure with a broken resting platform. This platform should be repaired or replaced. This is necessary for the enrichment and comfort of the animal. Materials should be structurally sound for the species of animal involved.

--The enclosure housing the tiger, Stave, has more than sixty percent of the of the total enclosure floor space which needs substrate repair. Due to wear and tear and washouts from rains a lot of dirt, sand and/or gravel is missing from the enclosure and the enclosure floor resembles a bowl. The substrate should be repaired or replaced.

3.127 (b)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(b) Shelter from inclement weather. Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals. Individual animals shall be acclimated before they are exposed to the extremes of the individual climate.

The cougar, ?Birdie?, has no shelter available to it, except the tin roof of its enclosure. There is no protection from driving wind, rain, or snow. Also, the cougar, ?Delilah?, has no shelter available except in the area of its perch, where it has a roof, one wall, and part of another wall. The licensee claims it can also back into a very small opening in a rock formation that is less than 1' tall in an adjacent enclosure, but it certainly would not provide for a comfortable shelter for this animal. This animal also is exposed to wind, and rain.

Failure to provide adequate shelter from the elements contributes to the discomfort of the animals, provides increased stress to the animals, and provides a greater demand on their energy requirements.

Licensee must construct or provide an adequate shelter for both of these animals by 4/6/10.

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Inspection Report

3.127 (d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(d) Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence.

The perimeter fence has collapsed at the tops on the south side and southeast corner behind the dingo exhibit making the height only 7 feet 6 inches and affecting the structural integrity of the fence. The perimeter fence is overgrown by a large privet bush and is only 5 feet tall behind the enclosure housing Lucky the coyote mix. The perimeter fence must be 8 feet in height at all points around the facility. The perimeter fence must be of sufficient construction to properly contain the animals and keep unwanted persons and animals out.

Correct by April 23, 2010.

3.129 (a)

FEEDING.

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

In the food cooler, there was a dirty, white plastic bucket with 3 to 4 chicken leg quarters that appeared to be discolored and where of questionable quality for feeding. When the owner was questioned, she stated that these would be discarded. However, the bucket was not clearly labeled that these quarters were waste and the potential exists for an uninformed employee to feed this to the animals.

Correct immediately.

3.131 (a)

SANITATION.

(a) Cleaning of enclosures. Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors. When enclosures are cleaned by hosing or flushing, adequate measures shall be taken to protect the animals confined in such enclosures from being directly sprayed with the stream of water or wetted involuntarily.

Prepared By:

TAMI L HOWARD, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1065

Mar-23-2010

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Mar-23-2010



Inspection Report

The shelter box, which includes a barrel in it, that contains the kinkajou was excessively soiled and stained. Failure to provide adequately clean shelters will contribute to the discomfort of the animal and possibly cause disease problems.

This enclosure must be thoroughly cleaned at a frequency often enough to prevent contamination to the animal and to reduce odors and disease hazards.

Correct by 3/26/10.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee's wife, Dr Tami Howard, Dr Rick Kirsten, Dr Laurie Gage, Stevie Harris, USDA IES, and Matt Wilkins and Andy Kennedy both of USDA, OIG.

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Date:

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Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Mar-23-2010

Title:



Inspection Report

GUS WHITE

Customer ID: 2992

Certificate: 65-C-0012

COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

Site: 001

2900 HWY 49

COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

COLLINS, MS 39428

Date: Jan-21-2010

3.1 (a) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure; construction. Housing facilities for dogs and cats must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. They must be kept in good repair.

The pen containing two wolf hybrids has a very muddy, wet bottom with some low areas and some holes dug by the animals that are holding water. The enclosure substrate should be repaired/replaced. Affected animal count: 2.

3.125 (a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound, shall be maintained in good repair and protect the animals from injury.

The enclosure containing the tiger, Stave, has more than sixty percent of the total enclosure floor space which needs substrate repair. Due to wear and tear and washout from rains a lot of dirt and/or gravel is missing from the enclosure floor. The enclosure bottom resemble a bowl shaped structure that traps water. Because of this deficiency in the enclosure's floor, the animal's coat is wet and he is lying in mud. This enclosure bottom needs substrate repair/replacement. Affected animal count: 1.

3.127 (c) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(c) Drainage. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

The enclosure containing the leopards Amber, Midnight, and Smokey has excess water standing on the enclosure bottom/floor after a rain. One of the animals was seen lying on the wet floor of the enclosure. Standing water can present a health hazard for the regulated species. Excess water should be eliminated from this enclosure by making

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Jan-21-2010

Received By:

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Date:

Title:

Jan-26-2010



Inspection Report

any necessary repairs. This is necessary for the general health, well being and comfort of the animals. Affected animal count: 3.

The enclosure containing the tiger, Stave, has excess water over a large area (at least 50%) of the pen. The animal was seen lying in mud during the inspection. The fur on his legs and the majority of his coat were wet. Excess standing water in enclosures presents a health hazard for the regulated species. Excess water should be eliminated from the enclosure by making any necessary repairs. This is necessary for the animal's health, well being and his comfort. Affected animal count: 1.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the owner, Dr Tami Howard and Dr Peter Kirsten.

Prepared By:

TAMI L HOWARD, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1065

Date:

Jan-21-2010

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Jan-26-2010

Title:



Inspection Report

GUS WHITE

Customer ID: 2992

Certificate: 65-C-0012

COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

Site: 001

2900 HWY 49

COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Sep-24-2009

COLLINS, MS 39428

2.50 (c) (2) (i)

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

(c) A class "C" exhibitor shall identify all live dogs under his or her control or on his or her premises, whether held, purchased, or otherwise acquired: (2) By identifying each dog with: (i) An official USDA sequentially numbered tag.

The coyote mix, Lucky, has been at the facility since 9/1/09 and does not have a USDA numbered tag. Appropriate identification is necessary for proper tracking of animals by APHIS officials. Affected animal count: 1.

Correct by October 8, 2009.

2.50 (c) (2) (ii)

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

(c) A class "C" exhibitor shall identify all live dogs under his or her control or on his or her premises, whether held, purchased, or otherwise acquired: (2) By identifying each dog with: (ii) a clear photograph of each animal.

The coyote mix, Lucky, has been on the premises since 9/1/09. There is no photograph of the animal to place with its records. Photographs, records, and identification tags are all required by the AWA regulations for this species. Proper identification is necessary so that animal movements can be tracked by APHIS officials. Affected animal count: 1.

Correct by October 8, 2009.

3.1 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure; construction. Housing facilities for dogs must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. They must be kept in good repair.

The pen containing the wolf hybrids, Olive and Possum, has a very muddy, wet bottom with some low areas that are holding water. This enclosure substrate should be repaired/replaced. Affected animal count: 2.

Prepared By:

TAMI L HOWARD, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

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Sep-24-2009

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Sep-25-2009



Inspection Report

Correct by October 24, 2009.

3.52 (b)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(b) Shelter from rain or snow. Rabbits kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

The shelter or housing for the rabbits is a plastic storage bin with a lid placed on top and a hole cut in the side and it is placed directly on the ground. This box is not adequate to protect the animals from the elements. Due to its small size (24 inches by 16 inches at best), it is unlikely that all the animals can fit comfortably in this structure if they tried to get in the box to get out of the rain or other elements. The box is placed directly on the ground and recent rains have covered the box with mud splatter. It is also evident the animals are not using this inadequate shelter as they have burrowed a large hole in the ground underneath the plastic box. A suitable shelter should be constructed for the rabbits that allows them all to stay protected from the elements. Affected animal count: 4.

Correct by October 8, 2009.

3.53 (a) (2)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(a) General.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the rabbits to remain dry and clean. The pen housing the New Zealand White rabbits has a dirt floor or bottom. Recent rains have made this surface muddy and the rabbits are hopping around in the mud getting their feet dirty. There is no bedding and no other type of substrate has been placed in the cage. Rabbits should be housed and maintained so that they are kept clean and dry. Affected animal count: 4.

Correct by October 1, 2009.

3.53 (c) (2)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(c) Space requirements for primary enclosures acquired on or after August 15, 1990. (1) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space for the animal to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

(2) Each rabbit housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space, exclusive of the space taken up by food and water receptacles, in accordance with the following:

The primary enclosure or shelter for 4 rabbits is a blue plastic tub or storage bin with a lid on top. This item is normally used to keep clothing or other items in for storage. The facility has cut a hole in the side of this box for the animals to go in and out of the box. This box measures 24 inches by 16 inches at best. Individual weaned rabbits weighing 4.4 lbs or less require 1.5 square feet of minimum floor space. Based on AWA minimum standards for rabbit

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Sep-24-2009

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Sep-25-2009



Inspection Report

enclosures obtained after August 15, 1990, these rabbits need an enclosure that is a minimum of 6 square feet. This does not include space taken up by food or water receptacles. Affected animal count:4.

Correct by October 8, 2009.

3.54 (a)

FEEDING.

(a) Rabbits shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the rabbit.

The food and vegetables for the rabbits is currently being tossed on the ground for them to eat. Feeding in this manner makes it impossible for the animals' food to be contamination free. Placing food on the ground increases its risk of spoilage and increases the risk of parasite contamination from the ground. Food should be fed in a manner that does not encourage possible contamination of the foodstuff. Affected animal count: 4.

Correct immediately.

3.54 (b)

FEEDING.

(b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all rabbits. Food receptacles shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta.

There is currently no food receptacle in the pen housing rabbits. Food receptacles, trays or dishes are required for rabbits. Affected animal count: 4.

Correct immediately.

3.125 (a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The housing facilities must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair.

The pen containing the cougar Delilah has a large hole present that has collected excess water from recent rains. Recent rains have made it obvious this enclosure needs substrate maintenance. The dirt and gravel substrate should be repaired/replaced in this pen so that rainwater does not collect in the enclosure. Affected animal count: 1.

The enclosures for the tigers India, Brother and Sister have holes and ruts present which have allowed excess rainwater to collect in them. Recent rains have made it obvious that these pens need substrate maintenance. The dirt

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Date:

Title:

Sep-25-2009



Inspection Report

and gravel substrate should be repaired/replaced in these enclosures so that water does not collect in these pens. Affected animal count: 3.

The enclosure containing the African lion, Hazzard, has a large hole in the substrate near the gate. This hole contains a large amount of rainwater. Recent rains have made it obvious the enclosure needs substrate maintenance. The dirt and gravel substrate should be repaired/replaced in this enclosure so that rainwater does not collect in this pen. Affected animal count: 1.

The enclosure containing the tiger, Stave, has more than sixty percent of the total enclosure floor space which needs substrate repair. Due to wear and tear and washout from recent rains there is a very large amount of dirt and gravel that needs repair/replacement. Affected animal count: 1.

Correct by October 24, 2009.

3.127 (c)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(c) Drainage. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

The enclosure containing the tiger, Stave, has excess water present over a large area (greater than 60%) of the pen. The animal was seen lying in the mud during the inspection. When this was pointed out to the facility owner, she stated that she believed an opening allowing for drainage of water for this pen was blocked. Standing water presents a health hazard for the regulated species. Excess water should be eliminated from this enclosure by making any necessary repairs. This is necessary for the general health and well being of the animals. Affected animal count: 1.

Correct by September 26, 2009.

The inspection and the exit interview were conducted with the owner and Dr Tami Howard, VMO.

Prepared By:

TAMI L HOWARD, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1065

Sep-24-2009

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Sep-25-2009



Inspection Report

COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

Customer ID: 2992

Certificate: 65-C-0012

2900 HWY 49

Site: 001

COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

COLLINS, MS 39428

Date: Nov-06-2008

2.40 (b) (2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Sec. 2.40 Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

The caracal known as Pretty Boy appears to have an ocular condition causing discomfort to the cat. Both eyes exhibit a brownish mucoid discharge or drainage. The left eyes lids remain closed and the cat does not open the eye. This may indicate the animal is in some discomfort or pain. The right eyes lids are open and one is able to visualize the globe but there is a discharge present. According to the owner, this condition is longstanding. Due to the condition of the cats eyes, veterinary exam is strongly recommended to ensure the health and well being of this regulated species. This is required by the Animal Welfare Act and regulations.

Olive, a wolf hybrid exhibited circular erythematous patchy areas on both her haunches or hindlimbs. These areas exhibit some scabbiness as well. Veterinary exam is strongly recommended to determine the cause of these skin lesions to ensure the health and wellbeing of this regulated species. This is required by the Animal Welfare Act.

Correct by November 30, 2008.

Prepared By:

TAMI L HOWARD, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1065

Nov-07-2008

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Nov-10-2008



Inspection Report

COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

Customer ID: 2992

Certificate: 65-C-0012

Site: 001

COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

2900 HWY 49

Type: ATTEMPTED INSPECTION

COLLINS, MS 39428

Date: Aug-11-2008

2.126 (a)

ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY.

(a) Each dealer, exhibitor, intermediate handler, or carrier, shall, during business hours, allow APHIS officials:

- (1) To enter its place of business;
- (2) To examine records required to be kept by the Act and the regulations in this part;
- (3) To make copies of the records;
- (4) To inspect and photograph the facilities, property and animals, as the APHIS officials consider necessary to enforce the provisions of the Act, the regulations and the standards in this subchapter; and
- (5) To document, by the taking of photographs and other means, conditions and areas of noncompliance.

On August 11, 2008 at 2:40 pm an inspection was attempted at this facility to check for compliance with the Animal Welfare Act and AWA regulations. A sign at the office stated the facility was closed. No one was available to accompany the inspector on an inspection of the facility. I was able to contact the owner via telephone and she had out of town appointments and would not be available. Please contact your inspector at 703-812-6586 or 601-591-2673 to update them with your hours of availability.

Correct immediately.

Prepared By:

TAMI L HOWARD, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1065

Aug-11-2008

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Aug-11-2008



Inspection Report

COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

Customer ID: 2992

Certificate: 65-C-0012

Site: 001

COLLINS EXOTIC ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

2900 HWY 49

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

COLLINS, MS 39428

Date: Jul-11-2008

2.131 (c) (1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(c)(1) During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public. There must be sufficient distance or sufficient barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

The barrier fence in front of the leopard enclosure is loose and easily moveable. This section of the public barrier fence must be repaired or replaced so that it can provide an adequate barrier to ensure the safety of the viewing public.

Correct by August 11, 2008.

3.125 (a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

An area of the perimeter fence behind the wolf hybrid enclosure is overgrown with vines and sagging. This area of fence needs to be cleaned up and vine overgrowth cut back or removed. This is necessary to ensure that the perimeter fence is well maintained and able to prevent escape by the animals should they get out of their primary enclosures.

Correct by August 11, 2008.

Prepared By:

TAMI L HOWARD, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1065

Jul-11-2008

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Jul-11-2008